

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1

BABAKOV, N.A.; GAVRILOV, M.A.; IL'IN, V.A.; KULEBAKIN, V.S.; LERNER, A.
Ya.; LETOV, A.M.; PORTNOV-SOKOLOV, Yu.P.; SOTSKOV, B.S.; TRA-
PEZNIKOV, V.A.; TSYPKIN, Ya.Z.

Academician B.N. Petrov; on his 50th birthday. Elektrichesatvo
no.10:92 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1"

L 38987-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(v)/EWP(l) EC
ACC NR: AP6002162 SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/65/000/006/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Babakov, N. A.; Lebedev, R. K.; Ryl'skiy, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The Third All-Union Conference on Automatic Control (Technical Cybernetics) 57
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 6, 1965, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, scientific conference, international conference

ABSTRACT: This is a report on the work and achievements of the Third All-Union Conference on Automatic Control (Technical Cybernetics) held from 20 to 25 September, 1965 in Odessa, and on board the steamship "Admiral Nakhimov" which made a special cruise for the occasion along the Odessa-Batumi-Odessa route. The conference was attended by 1100 scientists and engineers from 83 cities of the Soviet Union and 50 scientists from England, Bulgaria, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, U.S.A., Italy, Norway, and other countries. A total of some 200 papers were read. There were 17 working sections at the conference which dealt with the following subject areas: the use of computer engineering for production control; self-adjusting systems; multiple-coupled and invariant systems;

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nonlinear systems; discrete systems; optimum systems; statistical systems and methods; image recognition; relay mechanisms and finite automata; large systems; application of optimal and self-adjusting systems; properties and characteristics of controlled plants; new elements; reliability of automatic control devices and systems; ways and means of mathematical simulation; equipment for the automation of industrial processes; telemechanical systems and devices. The work of these sections was in part supplemented by round table discussions on subjects of a more general nature. The article briefly summarizes and discusses the more important and interesting papers presented before each of the working sections of the conference. The papers read at the conference were in the main characterized by freshness of approach and a high level of scientific excellence. It is concluded that the conference was able to pinpoint the most significant tasks in the field of automatic control. It recognized that, apart from the further development of new and promising theoretical trends, the fundamental problem to be met is that of the quickest possible industrial application and utilization of theoretical achievements for better operational efficiency in production enterprises.

SUB CODE: 05,09,13 / SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 J/S

ERININ, Khr.; BABAKOV, V.

Total investigation of the structural and chemical nonhomogeneous 1100 kg. ingot of boiling steel in bottle form. Godishnik khim tekh 6 no.1: 11-28 '59 (Publ. '60)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1

7
Approved for publication of ~~Specia~~ V. M. Radiation
U.S.S.R. 102,773, May 25, 1950. Structural and opera-
tional details.
11425-1
2

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BABAKOVA, O. I.

Mathematical Reviews
May 1954
Analysis

10-4-51 LV
Kharkov Polytech. Inst.
im. V. I. Lenin

Babakova, O. I. On a generalization of trigonometric conjugate series. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 91, 1241-1244 (1953); 3 (Russian)
If $F(t)$ in L^2 has Fourier coefficients a_k, b_k , the author introduces two generalized conjugate series,

$$A_h F, B_h F \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \pm h^{2k}}{1 \mp h^{2k}} (a_k \sin kt - b_k \cos kt)$$

(upper signs for A_h , lower signs for B_h). They may be expressed as integral transforms of F , of convolution form with principal values, with kernels expressed by means of theta functions. The author gives two generalizations of known results involving the ordinary conjugate function. (1) If $F(t)$ has a bounded r th derivative, the best approximation by trigonometric sums to $A_h F$ and $B_h F$ is of order n^{-r} with explicit best-possible constants. (2) The mapping function between an annulus $h < |w| < 1$ and a near-annulus $g < |z| < e^{k\theta} (g) \leq \epsilon$, $k = 0, 1, 2$, is expressible up to order ϵ^3 by means of one of the generalized conjugate functions.

R. P. Boas, Jr. (Evanston, Ill.).

BABAKOVA, O.I.

Torsion of bars with z-shaped cross sections. Dop. AN URSR no.5:
319-323 '54.
(MLRA 8:7)

1. Kharkiv's'kiy politekhnichniy institut im. V.I. Lenina. Predstaviv
diysniy chlen AN URSR O.Yu. Ishlins'kiy. (Torsion)

BABAKOVA, O.I. (Khar'kov).

Generalized problem of tension for a doubly connected polygonal
domain. Ukr. mat. zhur. 8 no.4:450-453 '56. (MIRA 10:4)
(Functions of complex variables)

KROO, Herman, MUDr.; MAGROVA, Jaroslava, MUDr.; BABAKOVA-SVEHLOVA, Jana, MUDr.;
VOJIR, Rudolf, MUDr.

Complications of Rickettsia caused meningoencephalitis in children.
Cesk. pediat. 11 no.9:694-698 Sept 56.

1. Infekcni klinika na Bulovce, predn. prof. Dr. J. Prochazka
Neurologicke oddeleni Bulovky, predn. prof. Dr. O. Janota.
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, etiol. & pathogen.

Rickettsia, compl. (Cz))
(RICKETTSIA, infect.
meningoencephalitis, compl. (Cz))

ACC NR: AT6036464

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0008/0008

AUTHOR: Babakumova, I. A.; Vasilenko, L. K.; Kozlova, A. N.; Kondrat'yev, Yu. I.; Ushakov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Data on the food value of several life support system biocomponents
[Paper presented at conference on problems of space medicine held in Moscow
from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 8

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, space nutrition,
space food, chlorella

ABSTRACT:

Experiments were performed testing the nutritional value of unicellular algae, yeasts, and bacteria (including organism with an altered amino acid composition). Young male rats were used in experiments which averaged about a month in duration. In some experiments viability

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ACC NR: AT6036464

was tested. Weight, external appearance, behavior, and appetite were observed. Assimilation of basic substances, the nitrogen balance, the composition of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the blood, and certain biochemical indices were determined.

Pathological examination of the animals was performed and individual internal organs were weighed. In experiments where unicellular algae were used as the source of protein, the average duration of viability was 5.5 months. When animals were fed only the biomass of the algae, they lived only about one month. Death results from malnutrition. Experiments showed that greatest nutritional value was provided when the biomass of unicellular algae was augmented by an increased amount of cysteine. The least value was provided by biomass of yeasts. The nutritional value of the purified biomass of microbacteria was higher than that of the unpurified biomass. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

BABAL, M., Bratislava, Barsova ul. (Klinika tbc SU)

Evaluation of skiascopic and skiagraphic picture in pulmonary
tuberculosis. Lek. obzor 3 no.6:321-333 Lek. obzor 3 no.6:
321-333 1954.

1. Z kliniky tuberkulózy SU v Bratislave
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY.)

BABAL, M.

Clinical picture of tuberculosis of peripheral lymph nodes. Bratisl.
lek. listy 41 no.7:429-436 '61.

1. Z Kliniky tuberkulozy Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislavе,
prednosta prof. MUDr. B. Sturova.

(TUBERCULOSIS LYMPH NODE)

BABAL, M.; BABALA, J.

An interesting case of lymphoblastic sarcoma. Bratisl. lek. listy 41
no.10:610-613 '61.

1. Z Kliniky pre tuberkulozu Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,
prednosta prof. MUDr. B. Sturova, a z Ustavu patologickej anatomie
Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. M.
Brozman.

(LEUKEMIA LYMPHOCYTIC case reports)

BABAL, M.; DANISKA, J.; MIKUS, J.; SLAVKOVSKA, V.; STRAKOVA, Z.

Contribution to the problem of the simultaneous presence of
tuberculosis and cancer of the lungs. Bratisl. lek. listy 44
no.5:292-298 15 S'64

1. Klinika tuberkulózy Lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho
v Bratislave ; veduci MUDr. J.Jezersky.

BABAL, H.; JEZERSKY, J.

The use of prednisone in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.1:34-40 15 Jl '65.

1. Klinika chorob plucnych a tbc Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho
v Bratislave (veduci MUDr. J. Jezerosky, CSc.).

JEZERSKY, J.; BABAL, M.

Homeostasis of hormones of the adrenal cortex in chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.3:144-150 15 Ag '65.

1. Klinika chorob plucnych a tuberkulozy Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci J. Jezerosky, CSc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BABAL, M; JEZERSKY, J,

Clinic for Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis (klinik chorob plucnych a tuberkulozy), LFUK Bratislava - (for both; Jezersky-Head)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 5, May 1966, pp 291-296

"An epidemiological study of tuberculosis of peripheral lymphnodes. Part 2; The source of infection in adult patients."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BABAL, M; JEZERSKY, J,

Clinic for Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis (klinik chorob plucnych a tuberkulozy), LFUK Bratislava - (for both; Jezersky-Head)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 5, May 1966, pp 291-296

"An epidemiological study of tuberculosis of peripheral lymphnodes. Part 2; The source of infection in adult patients."

Z/037/63/009/001/003/008
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Voříšek, Miroslav and Babala, Dušan

TITLE: Measurement of the neutron temperature in the beam
from the thermal column of the VVR-S reactor

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.1, 1963, 20-27

TEXT: The temperature measurements of neutrons by the absorption method in a beam from the graphite thermal column of the VVR-S reactor of the Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) are described. Measurement was performed in the following five ways:

1. Using In foils as an absorber (400 and 500 mg/cm^2) and a detector (100 mg/cm^2);
2. using 600 and 800 mg/cm^2 Au foils as absorbers and 200 mg/cm^2 Au foils as detectors;
3. using Dy_2O_3 (100 mg/cm^2 and 160 mg/cm^2) as absorber and Dy_2O_3 (35 mg/cm^2) as detectors;
4. In foils as absorber, scintillation counter with a scintillator $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{ZnS(Ag)}$ as detector;
5. Au foils (300 mg/cm^2 and 500 mg/cm^2 as absorber, the detector

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Measurement of the neutron temperature ... Z/037/63/000/001/003/008
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same as in the preceding case. The results of measurement at the temperature of graphite $(292 \pm 1)^\circ\text{K}$ are as follows:
1) $T = (286 \pm 10)^\circ\text{K}$, 2) $T = (314 \pm 17)^\circ\text{K}$, 3) $T = (292 \pm 16)^\circ\text{K}$,
4) $T = (311 \pm 12)^\circ\text{K}$, 5) $T = (298 \pm 10)^\circ\text{K}$. The mean effective temperature of all measurements $T_{\text{eff}} = (298 \pm 6)^\circ\text{K}$ is in good agreement with published measurements inside graphite and with the results of published theoretical calculations and indicates that neutrons achieve thermal equilibrium with the medium in a graphite column. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Řež
(Nuclear Research Institute, ČSAV, Řež)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1961

Card 2/2

BABALA, J.

Case of unusual vascular anomaly of the brain, Cesk. neur. 22 no.2:
120-122 Mar 59.

1. Ustav patologickej anatomie a histologie Komenskeho univerzity v
Bratislave, prednosta prof. dr. Fr. Klein.
(BRAIN, blood supply,
circle of Willis, anomaly (Cs))

BABAL, M.; BABALA, J.

An interesting case of lymphoblastic sarcoma. Bratisl. lek. listy 41
no.10:610-613 '61.

1. Z Kliniky pre tuberkulozu Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,
prednosta prof. MUDr. B. Sturova, a z Ustavu patologickej anatomie
Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. M.
Brozman.

(LEUKEMIA LYMPHOCYTIC case reports)

ELISCHEROVA, Kamila; HALAMOVA, Viera; BABALA, Jozef

Detection of *Listeria monocytogenes* in the cerebrospinal fluid of a child. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.1:29-33 Ja '62.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, riaditel doc. MUDr. J. Karolcek
I detska klinika, prednosta doc. MUDr. I. Jakubcova Ustav patologickej
anatomie LFUK v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. M. Brownman.

(LISTERIA INFECTIONS cerebrospinal fluid)

SIMKO, V.; BLAZEK, Z.; BABALA, J.

Effect of vitamin E on liver damage in rats caused by a single dose of tetrachlormethane. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.1:42-50 Ja '63.

1. Ustav pro výskum výzivu ludu v Bratislavě, riaditeľ dr.
A. Bucko, CSc.

(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE POISONING)
(VITAMIN E) (HEPATITIS, TOXIC)
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ALDOLASE) (LIVER ENZYMOLOGY)
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS)

BABALA, J.

Intrauterine fetal death from data of the 1st Gynecological and
Obstetrical Hospital in Bratislava during the years 1951-1961
(pathologic anatomical data). Cesk.gynek. 28 no.8;530-532 O '63.

1. Ustav patol. anatomie Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave, prednosta doc.
dr. M. Brozman.

SKODACHEK, G.; BABALA, J.

Congenital neukomic reticulososis (myeloreticulososis) in a premature infant. Neoplasma 11 no. 2:199-206 '64

1. Kinderabteilung des Bezirkskrankenhauses Komarno, Patologisches Institut der Med. Fakultat U.K. [Universita Komenskeho], Bratislava, Tschechoslowakei.

CHORVATOVÁ, V.; MURAVEC, R.; RABALA, J.; DIBADIA, B.

On the diagnosis and surgical treatment of hypertension ve chromaffin adrenal gland tumors and paragangliomas. Cas. lek. U. A. 1964 no. 18
20-25 8 Ja '65

I. I. chirurgická klinika lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednosta - prof. dr. K. Garsky); Ustav patolo-
gickéj anatomicie lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (preinosta - doc. dr. M. Brozman, DrSc.).

ONDRAUS, B.; BABALA, J.; HOSTYN, L.

Tumours in children till one year of age. Neoplasma (Bratisl)
12 no.3:323-332 '65.

1. Institute of Pathological Anatomy of Medical Faculty of
Comenius University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OF THE USSR GOVERNMENT

Conference on agricultural organization of the waste of the agricultural and food industry. Tashkent 1975. No. 10.

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TOTORCEA, C., ing.; BABALAU, D., ing.; NEMETH, L., ing.

Achievement of ventilation in the digging of a blind drift of great metric length. Rev min 14 no.7:308-316 J1 '63.

BABALOV, A.; KALASHNIKOV, N.

Telecommunication satellites. Radio no.8:10-11 Ag '62.
(United States--Artificial satellites in telecommunication)
(MIRA 15:8)

CA BASH-CH, H.F

Calculation of heat capacity of porous and moist substances. A. P. Babalov (Vulcan Inst. Ind. Protection) Zh. Nauk. Zashch. 18, 232 (1930). The method described below with its losses can be applied to other porous or moist substances, the temp. of which is difficult or impossible to det. directly. A sample wt., m_1 , heated to a temp., t_1 , and placed in the calorimeter contg. an amt. of H_2O , M , causes the temp. of the latter to rise from t_0 to t_2 , detd. by: $Q_1 = m_1 c_1 (t_1 - t_0)$ (c_1 is the heat capacity of the sample). If, now, a quantity of water heated to t_3 is added to the calorimeter so as to raise its temp. again from t_2 to t_4 , the heat increment will be equal to Q_2 , and if the amt. of heated water necessary is m_2 , $m_2 c_2 (t_3 - t_2) = m_2 t_3$. Neglecting thermal losses (by operating w/ a temp. interval of 2-2.5°) the heat introduced by the sample is given by: $m_1 c_1 (t_1 - t_0) = M(t_4 - t_3)$. Dividing the 2 equations and solving for c_1 : $c_1 = (m_1 t_1 - M(t_4 - t_3)) / m_2 t_3$. Hence, for detn. of c_1 , one has to det. only the temp. of the water used, its wt., and the wt. of the sample. Heat capacity of tea samples varies nearly linearly from 0.8 to 0.8, from 0% moisture to 10% moisture.

G. M. Kosolapoff

P. P.
AUTHORS: Shstromberg, Ya. A. and Babalov, A.F., (Candidates of technical sciences). 130-3-14/22
TITLE: The shielding and ventilation of control posts. (Ekranizatsiya i ventilyatsiya postov upravleniya).
PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No.3, pp.27-28. (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: Details are given of arrangements made to improve working conditions in a control post whose wall temperatures were previously 53-54 and 62 C. Aluminium foil was provided for screening radiation, the windows were made three-layer, with 15-20 mm air gaps and air, cooled by evaporation of water, was used to ventilate the compartment. In the winter the air stream is heated. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the U.S.S.R. has proposed that 18 of the largest metallurgical works should adopt this system for control points in rolling mills.
Card 1/1
There are two diagrams.
ASSOCIATION: All-Union Research Institute for labour protection VTsSPS imeni S.M. Kirova (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS im. S.M. Kirova).
AVAILABLE:

BABALOV, A.F.; RAYLO, P.I., red.; BRUSHTEYN, A.I., red.izd-va; KLEYNMAN,
M.R., tekhn.red.

[Localization of heat radiation in hot working areas] Lokalizatsiya
izlucheniia v goriachikh tsekhakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 110 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Heat--Radiation and absorption)
(Metallurgical plants--Safety measures)

BABALOV, Aleksandr Fomich; RUDNEV, A.P., red.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.A.,
red.; Izd-va; KOROVINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Protection from heat radiation] Zashchita ot teplovykh
izluchenii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 56 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Metallurgical plants--Safety measures)
(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

BABALOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk (Tbilisi)

Calculation of the evenness of irradiation in radiant heating.
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.8:1-4 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

BABALOV, Kh.A.

Suppurative processes in the perimaxillary tissue. Stomatologija
no.5:35-39 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kliniki chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy
G.M.Yegiyan) Yerevanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
ortopedii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii (direktor - professor
Kh.A.Petrosyan). (Face---Abscess)

S/120/62/000/005/031/036
E194/E535

AUTHORS: Babalov, M.A., Dolgoshein, B.A., Luchkov, B.I. and Sosnin, F.R.

TITLE: A study of the sensitivity of photographic emulsion in high electric fields

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 178-179

TEXT: Attempts were made to repeat the result of Rothstein (Photogr. Sci. Engng, 1959, 3, 255; 1960, 4,5) who observed a great increase in the sensitivity of photographic emulsions in electric fields of 1 - 2 MV/cm. The effect was not observed either in tests with a standard photographic emulsion (25 μ thick) with a speed of 100 GOST units illuminated by light pulses of 30 μ sec applying simultaneously electric stresses up to 800 kV/cm, or in further tests with high speed (1400 GOST units) aerial photography film 30 μ thick on a base 120 μ thick made under a pressure of 25 atm (to reduce the possibility of breakdown) to which impulses of 110 kV were applied. The expected effect may have been absent due to the very short electron free path in the emulsions used, which were chemically sensitized. There was a small but rather

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A study of the sensitivity of ...

S/120/62/000/005/031/036
E194/E535

irreproducible reduction in sensitivity at stresses of 30-40 kV/
150 μ . There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1961

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CHARLES J. A. R.

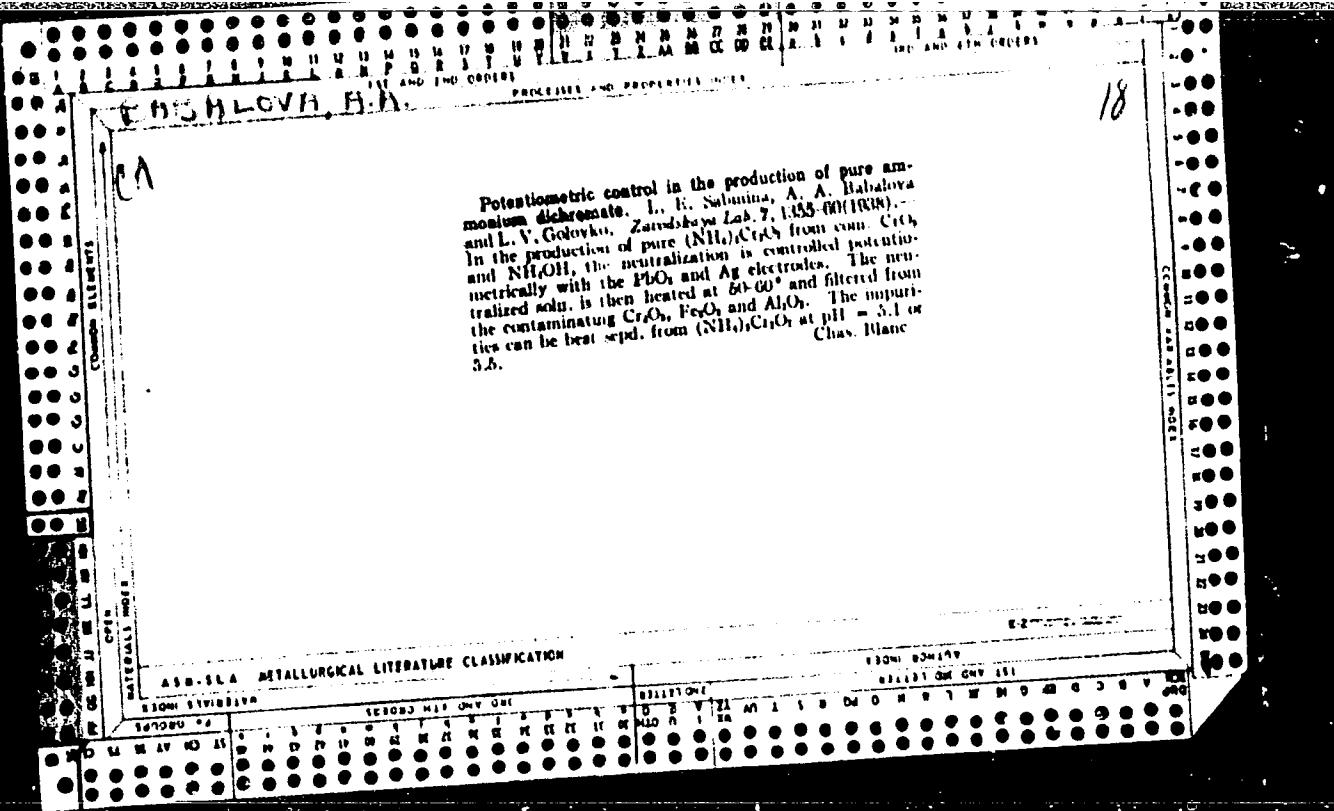
Determination of selenium in pyrite, water-jacket dust and (acid) chamber sludge. A. A. Bokovskikh and A. A. Balashova, Zavodskaya Lab., 3, 300-10 (1934).—The modification of the method of Grate and Petren (Papier-Fab., 8, 668, 1931/1932); cf. C. A. 7, 3712 eliminates the losses of Se as volatile SeO_2 and SeCl_4 by excessive boiling of HNO_3 solns. of pyrite at above 100° and repeated boiling and evapn. of HCl solns. Dissolve 20 g. of pyrite in 100 cc. of concd. HNO_3 by the gradual addn. of the acid, evap. almost to dryness, dissolve the cake in 100 cc. H_2O , filter from the insol. matter, wash, add to the filtrate 100 cc. of concd. HCl , heat to 50°, add an excess of smtd. SeCl_4 , let stand for several hrs. in a warm place, filter off Se through asbestos, wash with 50% HCl , transfer Se with the filter to a 200-cc. beaker, add 10 cc. of concd. HCl and 3-4 cc. HNO_3 , cover with a watch glass, dissolve at 70-80°, dil. with 20 cc. H_2O , filter, wash the filter with warm 25% HCl , add concd. HCl to obtain 240 cc. HCl (d. 1.17) and ppt. Se with SO_4^{2-} (from weak HCl solns. Te is also ppd.), let stand several hrs., filter through a Schott filter, wash with 50% HCl and then with

H_2O , dry at $100-5^\circ$ and weigh. With samples contg. more than 0.05% Se, dissolve the ppt obtained with NaCl in HNO_3 , evap. almost to dryness and ppt. in HCl soln. with SO_4^{2-} . Expts. with pure Se showed that by the evapn. of a HNO_3 soln. almost to dryness (with a little HNO_3 remaining in the reaction mass), no Se is volatilized and Se is quantitatively pptd. with SO_4^{2-} . The results are nearly theoretical. For titration of Se (Norris and Fay, *Jm. Chem. Soc.*, 18, 73(1890); 23, 110(1901)), filter Se (pptd. with SO_4^{2-} as above) through asbestos, wash with 50% HCl , dissolve in 10 cc. HCl with 3-4 drops of HNO_3 at 50° , let stand in a warm place until all Cl has escaped, filter, wash the filter with hot H_2O until all Cl is removed, dil. to 150 cc., add an excess of 1% $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ and starch soln., and titrate back with I₂. The results agree with the gravimetric method within 0.001%. To det. Se in sludge, proceed as above. To det. Se in water-jacket dust, dissolve by boiling with concd. HNO_3 , evap. almost to dryness, dissolve in H_2O , filter from insol. residue, dissolve the latter in aqua regia at 100° , evap. almost to dryness, filter, combine the 2 filtrates and proceed as above. The accuracy is within 0.025%. Chas. Blane

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1"



CHARLES H. B.

PREGNANCY AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Determination of free alkali in potassium chromate reagent. L. E. Sabitina and A. A. Italova. Zavodskaya Lab. 8, 413-16 (1930).—It is shown that the determination of free alkali in K_2CrO_7 reagent by titrating with acid in presence of phenolphthalein gives inaccurate results. Instead the free alkali can be determined by potentiometric titration with acid and a $PbCl_2$ electrode. The possible error in this method is 0.001-0.02% (ΩH^-). B. Z. K.

A S O - S E A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1"

BAKALOVA, A. A.

Rapid determination of sulfate in the presence of large amounts of chromate. A. A. Bakalova, L. E. Sloboda and P. S. Pilnik. Zarsudistsk Lab. 8, 911-13 (1989). The method is applicable to solutions where the sulfate content is approx. known. A definite amount of titrated BaCl₂ soln. in alc. is added to the unknown soln.; the ppt. of BaSO₄ and BaCrO₄ is filtered through a Schott filter; the BaCrO₄ is dissolved in HCl, and the Cr³⁺ is determined by a conventional method. The sulfate is calculated from the amt. of BaCl₂ added and BaCrO₄ formed. Analysis takes 2-2.5 hrs. B. Z. Kamach

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BABAL'ova, A.A.

137-58-5-11109

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 315 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Babal'ova, A.A.

TITLE: A Photocolorimetric Method for the Determination of Arsenic
in Pyrite (Fotokolorimetricheskiy metod opredeleniya mysh'-
yaka v kolchedane)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 218-222

ABSTRACT: The method is based on the formation of a blue-colored As-Mo complex. Hydrazine sulfate serves as the reductant. As is distilled from Fe in the form of arsine (Ars). A 0.5-g batch of pyrite, dissolved in 3-4 cc of HNO₃, is evaporated twice with 10 cc of H₂SO₄ and is transferred into a 100-cc flask. 5-10 cc of the solution are placed into the reactor vessel of an apparatus for distillation of Ars. 5 cc of HCl are added together with 1 cc each of 15% KI solution and 20% SnCl₂ solution; this is followed by an addition of 30 cc of H₂O and 1 cc of H₂SO₄ (free of As, NO₃, and NO₂); the vessel is then heated in a waterbath for a period of 5-10 minutes in order to change As⁵⁺ to As⁴⁺. After cooling the vessel and adding 3 g of granulated Zn (without As) to its content, the vessel is quickly connected to an absorber

Card 1/2

137-58-5-11109

A Photocolorimetric Method for the Determination of Arsenic in Pyrite

unit into which 4-6 cc of a 0.01-N I solution and 2 cc of a 3% sodium bicarbonate solution are placed. The distillation process is allowed to proceed for an hour. While passing through the absorption tube, the Ars is oxidized by the iodine to form arsenic acid. After distillation, the solution is transferred from the absorber into a beaker; 2 cc of a 10% H_2SO_4 solution and 2 g of anhydrous sodium sulfate are added, and the beaker is heated in a waterbath until all sulfates have dissolved. The solution is cooled and enough 0.01-N sodium thiosulfate is added to eliminate the I color in it. Employing phenolphthalein as an indicator, the solution is neutralized with a 20% NaOH solution and a 10% solution of H_2SO_4 ; after adding 15 cc of a molybdenum reagent (10 cc of 1% ammonium molybdate, 8 cc of 0.15% hydrazine sulfate, and 32 cc of H_2O), the beaker is heated in a waterbath for a period of 45 minutes. After cooling, the contents are transferred into a 50-cc flask where they are analyzed by photocolorimetry. The method described was tested on four samples of pyrite. A comparative table of results, obtained by Ledebur's method, is shown. Relative accuracy of the method is 3.6%.

1. Arsenic--Determination 2. Pyrites--Test methods 2. Colorimetry
--Applications

K K

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4014153

S/0137/63/000/012/I070/I070

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12I467

AUTHOR: Babakova, A. A.

TITLE: New stainless and corrosion resistant steels

CITED SOURCE: Sb. materialov Konferentsii po bor'be s korroziyey. Oor'kiy, 1962, 16-32

TOPIC TAGS: Stainless chromium steel, chromium steel corrosion resistance, corrosion resistant chromium steel

TRANSLATION: Three groups of stainless chromium steels (Cr 13.17 and 28%) are discussed. Their composition, corrosion properties in various media, hot deformability, and range of application are described. L. Koblikova.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

BABALOVA, E. G.

"The geographic dissemination of Q fever and rat-borne rickettsiosis in the Georgian SSR." p. 128

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i trirodnoochakovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Prof. DOV, Y.-A.

"Rat Rickettsias observed at P. " Zhu. MII" (10-11)74-9. 1945

BYBALOVA, A.G. Inst. Microbiol., Epidemiol. & Preventiol. Grusli

BABALOVA, Ye. G.; SHARASHIDZE, T.G.

Murine rickettsiosis in the city B. Report no.2: Clinical aspects
of the disease. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:33-37 D '54.
(MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Tbilisskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (dir.
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk A.K.Bokuchava, nauchnyy rukovoditel'
prof. V.S.Antadze)
(TYPHUS, MURINE,
clin. aspects)

BABALOVA, Ye.G.; AGNIASHVILI, N.S.

Murine rickettsiosis in the city B. Report no.3: Serodiagnosis;
authors' abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:37-38
D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(TYPHUS MURINE, diagnosis,
serol.)

BABALOVA, Ye.G.

Elimination of rat rickettsiosis in some areas of the Georgian
S. S. R. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9,70-75 S '64.

1. Tbilisskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok. (MIRA 18:4)

L 18374-65 EWT(1)/EWA(b) JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5003098

S/0016/64/000/011/0117/0122

AUTHOR: Babalova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Q fever in certain localities of the Georgian SSR

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1964, 117-122

TOPIC TAGS: rickettsial disease, disease incidence

Abstract: Research on Q fever in certain districts of the Georgian SSR between 1955 and 1962 resulted in the isolation of 17 strains of Rickettsia burnetii. The blood of 11,940 persons and of 2,032 head of cattle was studied. Cases of Q fever were discovered in 29 districts and towns. Complement fixation tests were positive in 3.2-14.5% of the cattle; persons working in dairies and in the leather and fur processing and meat packing industries were most highly infected (14.1-21.1%). Droplet transmission was responsible for most group infections. The organs of 3,054 rodents of 9 species, 97 birds of 15 species, 837 ticks of 13 species and 776 ectoparasites of 3 species were examined. Five strains of Rickettsia burnetii were isolated from the ticks: Ixodes ricinus, Rhipicephalus turanicus, and Hyalomma plumbeum plumbeum; 4 strains from birds: 1 from the sparrow, 2 from thrushes and 1

Card 1/2

L 18374-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003098

from the double snipe; 1 strain was isolated from the transcaucasian hamster
and 1 from fleas. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (Tbilisi Institute of
Vaccines and Sera)

SUBMITTED: 23May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SCV: 004

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1

BABALYAN, B.; IVANOV, G.; GRUZDEV, A.; SERGEYEV, L.; IVANOV, I.

For a model main air route. Grazhd. av. 21 no.6:20-21 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1"

BABALYAN, G.; DEVLIKAMOV, V.

Reviews and bibliography. Neft. Khos. 43 no.8:71 A₅ '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

BABALYAN, G. A.

"Problems Connected with the Practice of Extracting Petroleum by the Compressor Method," Gostoptekhizdat, 1948

PRILYUK, G. I.

PA 43/49T92

USER/Petroleum
Well Drilling

Oct 48

"Damage to the 'Prizaboynoy' Area During Exploitation of Wells," G. A. Babalyan, 4 pp

"Neft Khoz" No 10

Disturbances during exploitation of wells are frequently connected with destruction of premining (prizaboynoy) area of the stratum. Describes intensity of damage process, and power and depth of its penetration into the stratum. Refers to necessity of a drain system. Gives diagrams of experimental results.
~~██████████~~

43/49T92

PABALIAN, G. A.

Voprosy praktiki kompressornoi neftedobychi. Baku, Gostoptekhizdat,
Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1948. 82 p. diagrs.

Problems of compressor-plant practice in petroleum engineering.

DLC: TN871.5.B3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953.

1. M.

Galimov, G. I. "On the growth prospects of the Soviet economy and its role in the world economy," in "Economic section," *Azerbaycan. Nauk. zhurn. ekon.*, No. 12, 1977.

See: Tashil, 16 April 81, (letopis 'Zhurnal 'nyx st. tey, No. 12, 1980).

2-APR-1986 10:00 AM

AID P - 282

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Authors : Babalyan, G. A., Movsesyan, S. G. and Markhasin, I. L.

Title : Driving of oil out of two layers of soil

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #4, 36-41, Ap 1954

Abstract : The article concerns experiments on forced filtration of oil from two layers of different penetrability placed in a cylindrical vessel. Two sands of different penetrabilities were saturated with kerosene, and pure and alkaline waters were selected as the medium for driving kerosene from the sands. The experiments indicate that the intensity of the filtration of kerosene varried with relative location of the materials of higher penetrability. Alkaline water worked out about 8 to 10% more kerosene than pure water. 3 tables, 5 charts and 1 Russian reference (1951)

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

124-57-1-779

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1 p 103 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kulihev, A. M., Babalyan, G. A.

TITLE: On the Study of Oil-flood Water Displacement (K izucheniyu protessa vytessneniya vody neft'yu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Neft. ekspeditsii AN AzSSR, 1955, Vol 2, pp 91-96

ABSTRACT: The results of experimental investigation on the displacement of water with kerosene are adduced for sand-reservoir models of different length, permeability, and inclination with respect to the horizon. The pressure gradients were of such magnitude that any additional increase therein did not reduce the residual water saturation any further. The authors reached the conclusion that in such conditions the gravitational effect does not influence the residual water saturation. Relationships are obtained between the residual water saturation, the length of the model, and its permeability. The authors propose to introduce correction factors into the experimental data obtained on short models, in order that these relationships may be used in the extrapolation to full-scale conditions.

Card 1/1

1. Dams--Model test results

2. Application

V. L. Danilov

BABALYAN, G. A.

Distr: 4E4J

✓ 1084. Babalyan, G. A., The thermodynamic analysis of the process of mutual expulsion of liquids from porous media (in Russian). Trudi Nefte ekspeditsii Akad. Nauk Az. SSR 2, 97-100, 1955. Ref. Zb. Nekh. 1956, Rev. 5323

An examination is made of the variation in the surface energy of the petroleum-water-stratum system when one liquid is expelled by another from a porous medium. It was shown that this analysis may be used without special reservations only for the case of the presence of equilibrium states of the system. The system examined is always a nonequilibrium one. Therefore the results of the analysis are conditional, and should be used with care.

Several particular cases of the expulsion of petroleum by water, and conversely, are examined.

i. M. Minakov USSR
Courtesy Reparations Chamber
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

SOV/ 124-57-9-10694

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Babalyan, G. A., Mukharinskaya, I. A.

TITLE: The Displacement of One Liquid by Another From a Porous Medium
(Vytessneniye iz poristoy sredy odnoy zhidkosti drugoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1955, Nr 2, pp 205-214

ABSTRACT: The experimental investigation dealt with the mutual displacement of two miscible liquids of similar viscosity (distilled water - alkaline water and vice versa) contained in a porous medium. The time required for the outflow of pure and mixed displaced liquids was determined for various rates of seepage flow. The effect of the "bound volume" of the displaced liquid on the process of displacement is analyzed.

L. V. Lyutin

Card 1/1

ALIYEV, Shukur Novruz oglu; BABALYAN, Grigory Ayetisovich; RZABEKOV, Z.P.,
redaktor; AL'TMAN, T.B., redaktor Izdatel'stva

[Mobility of oil-water boundaries] O podvizhnosti konturov nefte-
nosnosti. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.
lit-ry, 1956. 69 p.
(MLRA 10:8)
(Petroleum geology)

BABALYAN, Grigoriy Avetisovich; MURAV'YEV, I.M., redaktor; SHTETINGEL', A.S.,
redaktor Izdatel'stva

[Problems in machinery of oil extraction] Voprosy mekhanizma
nefteotdachi. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft. i nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi lit-ry, 1956. 247 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Petroleum engineering)

Babdyan et al.

The effect of polar compounds in petroleum and petroleum products on the displacement of water in oil-bearing sands. G. A. Babdyan and A. M. Kuliev. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk. Azerbaijhan S.S.R.* 1956, No. 3, 11-26. --The effects of the phys.-chem. properties of petroleum and water on the residual water content in the collector stratum have been detd., especially in connection with oil migration in the sands of the Middle Apscheron peninsula. Results indicate that these properties exert a powerful influence and that they cannot be ignored. Initial work consisted of a detn. of the contact angle, surface tension, and interfacial tension of various hydrocarbon liquids (kerosine, transformer oil, solar oil, petrolatum, straight toluene and mixts. with varying amts. of stearic acid and oils contg. polar compds.) in contact with water (distd. water, synthetic and natural alk. solns., and sea water). The interfacial tension of a soln. of stearic acid in toluene in contact with alk. water decreased from 28 to 2 when the concn. of the acid was raised from 0 to 0.55%. Results of the investigation of the displacement of water by nonpolar hydrocarbon liquids; toluene contg. stearic acid and petroleum products of varying degrees of purity show clearly that residual water satn. must be defined on the basis of the surface activity of the oils and of the type of water underlying the oil strata and that it is largely a function of those factors.

H. L. Olin

File 2

SOV/124-58-1-913

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Babalyan, G. A., Rzabekov, Z. F., Bazhenova, E. F., Movsesyan, S. G.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Decay of the Seepage of Petroleum (K voprosu zatukhaniya fil'tratsii neftey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1956, Nr 3, pp 42-60

ABSTRACT: An investigation was performed relative to the seepage through a saturated porous medium of kerosene containing up to 2% low-molecular naphthenic acids, up to 0.1% stearic acid, and up to 5% acidol, also of various types of petroleum. The investigation shows that no decay is observed in the seepage of kerosene when low-molecular naphthenic acids are present. The presence in the kerosene of stearic acid or of large concentrations of high-molecular naphthenic acids (acidol) leads to a rapid decay of the seepage. Seepage decay is observed in filtration through a dry porous medium, as well as in a medium containing water. Bibliography: 16 references.

L. V. Lyutin

Card 1/1

BABALYAN, G.A.; ZEYNALOV, Z.I.; KORKHOVA, Ye.F.; TAIROV, A.I.; AGALAROV, M.S.

An example of flooding of an oil field having bottom water. Trudy
AzNII DN no.3:232-240 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

BABALYAN, G.A.; RZABEKOV, Z.F.

Effect of the type of infiltrated water on well completion.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.6:20-22 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(oil field brines)

BABALYAN, G.A.

Possibility of evaluating certain formation parameters on the
basis of data from experimental studies. Azerb.neft.khoz.35
no.11:19-22 N '56. (MLRA 10:4)

(Petroleum geology)

BABALYAN, G. A., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Theoretical and Experimental Studies of the Mechanism of Petroleum Extraction and Its Practical Application ⁱⁿ the Solution of (the Technology of Petroleum Extraction and Exploitation of Petroleum Resources." Ufa, 1957. 18 pp (Mos Petroleum Inst ~~in~~ im Academician I.M. Gubkin), 110 copies (KL, 51-57, 92)

- 14 -

BABALYAN, G. A.; KULIYEV, A.M.; BABALYAN, G.A., redaktor; MIKELADZE, G.A., redaktor izdatel'stva
AGAYEVA, Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Connate water saturation of oil field collectors] K voprosu
ostatochnoi vodonasushchennosti kollektorov neftianykh mestorozhde-
ni. Baku, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1957. 52 p.
(Water, Underground) (MLRA 10:8)

124-58-6-6904 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 92 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Babalyan, G. A.

TITLE: Theoretical and Experimental Investigations of the Mechanism
of Oil Extraction and Their Practical Application to the Solution
of Problems of the Technology of Oil Recovery and the Develop-
ment of Oil Deposits (Teoreticheskiye i eksperimental'nyye
issledovaniya mekhanizma nefteotdachi i ikh prakticheskoye
prilozheniye v reshenii zadach tekhnologii dobyschi nefti i
razrabotki neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree
of Doctor of Technical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. neft.
in-t (Moscow Petroleum Institute), Ufa, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. neft. in-t (Moscow Petroleum Institute), Ufa

1. Petroleum--Production 2. Petroleum--Recovery
3. Petroleum industry--Development

Card 1/1

BABALYAN, G.A.

Movement of a two-phase flow in the gap between two rubbing surfaces. Trudy AzNII DN no.6:81-86 '57. (MIRA 12:12)
(Oil well pumps) (Hydraulics)

KERIMOV, A.N.; BABALYAN, G.A.

Effect of oil activity on the basic indices of oilulsion by air.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:53-57 '58. (MIRA ll:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Azizbekova.
(Secondary recovery of oil)

BABALYAN, G.A.; ANTONOV, D.A.

Phenomena occurring in oil reservoirs when bottom pressure is below
the saturation pressure. Trudy VNII no.25:38-55 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

REBINDER, P.A., akad., red.; BABALYAN, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KRAVCHENKO, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Use of surfactants in the petroleum industry; proceedings] Primene-nie poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv v neftianoi promyshlennosti; trudy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 287 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po primeneniyu poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv v neftyanoy promyshlennosti i ikh proizvodstvu, 1st, Baku, 1957. 2. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Rebinder). 3. Ufim-skiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Babalyan, Kravchenko).

(Surface-active agents) (Petroleum industry)

BABALYAN, G.A.; RUDAKOV, G.V.; KRAVCHENKO, I.I.; MARKHASIN, I.L.

Using surfactants for increasing oil recovery. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.1:43-48 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Ufimskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil field flooding)
(Surface-active agents)

REPIN, N.N.; BABALYAN, G.A.

Effect of surfactants on the lifting process. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.8:51-57 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut i Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut.

(Oil wells--Gas lift)
(Surface-active agents)

BABALYAN, Grigoriy Avetisovich; KRAVCHENKO, Ivan Ivanovich; MARKHASIN,
Il'ya L'vovich; RUDAKOV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; REBINDEP, P.A.,
akademik, red.; KAYESHIKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Physicochemical bases for using surfactants in developing oil
formations] Fiziko-khimicheskie osnovy primeneniia poverkhnostno-
aktivnykh veshchestv pri razrabotke neftianykh plastov. [By]
G.A.Babalian i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 282 p.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Surface-active agents)
(Oil reservoir engineering—Equipment and supplies)

YATROV, Sergey Nikolayevich; DUBROVINA, N.D., vedushchiy red.;
BABALYAN, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; VORONOVA, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Natural drilling muds in boring; muds with a base of drilled
rocks] Estestvennye promyvochnye rastvory v burenii; rastvory
na osnove vyburennikh porod. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963.
205 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Drilling fluids)

RUDAKOV, G.V.; BABALYAN, G.A.

Effect of surface-active agents on the emersion rate of liquid-hydrocarbon drops in water. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no. 12:45-50 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

REBINDER, P.A., akademik, red.; BABALYAN, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; KRAVCHENKO, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Using surface-active agents in the petroleum industry]
Primenenie poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv v neftianoi promyshlennosti; trudy. Pod obshchei red. P.A.Rebindera, G.A.Babaliana, I.I.Kravchenko. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 394 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po primeneniyu poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv v neftyanoj promyshlennosti. 2d.
2. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Rebinder).
3. Ufimskiy neftyanoj nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Babalyan, Kravchenko).

MALYSHEVA, L.N.; MARKHASIN, I.L.; BABALYAN, G.A.

Some physicochemical properties of Lower Carboniferous clays
in the Arlan-Dyurtyuli zone. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no. 6:42-48
Je 63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AR4033705

S/0081/64/000/003/0095/0095

SOURCE: Referativnyky zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 3B714

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, I. I.; Babalyan, G. A.; Rybinskaya, N. A.

TITLE: The adsorption of anionic and nonionogenic surface-active substances (SAS) from aqueous solutions on solid adsorbents

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ufimsk. neft. n.-i. in-t, vy* p. 9-10, 1963, 194-202

TOPIC TAGS: surface active agent, surfactant, detergent, adsorption, solid adsorbent

ABSTRACT: Adsorption of various SAS on quartz sand under static conditions has been investigated. The difference in the nature of adsorption of nonionogenic and anionic SAS, and the influence of the nature of the adsorbent and its specific surface have been demonstrated. A concept of pseudo-adsorption is introduced which permits a qualitative evaluation of the nature and intensity of adsorption of different anionic SAS components and their mixtures with nonionogenic SASs. An adsorption isotherm classification is suggested to evaluate SASs with respect to the amounts of readily adsorbed tarry substances contained in them. Adsorption of the tarry components of anionic SASs on solid surfaces permits a reduction in the sur-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4033705

face tension of aqueous SAS solutions at the liquid-gas interface and improves their deemulsifying capacity.

DATE ACQ: 02Apr64

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1

TUMANYAN, A.B.; BABALZAN, G.A.; MARKASIN, T.L.

Adsorption of oil asphaltenes in the Kyurovdag field of Azerbaijan.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no. 4-91-94 '64.
(MTRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102810008-1"

MUSAYEV, R.A.; BABALYAN, G.A.; KRAVCHENKO, I.I.

Effect of hydrocarbon soluble surfactants on surface tension.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.5:97-102 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

LKHEDOV, S.A.; DATALYAN, G.A.

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Prvni výrobce silikonových silic na světě s výrobou silic
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AUTHOR: Starodubtsev, S. V.; Muminov, V. A.; Babal'yants, V. F.; Abdurakhmanov, A. Kh.

TITLE: Ion source of hydrogen ions at low gas pressures

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TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen ion, ion source, low pressure

ABSTRACT: The article describes a source in which the generated ions are drawn out in a direction perpendicular to the source, as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The frame of the source consists of two 590-mm steel rings connected by eight stainless steel tubes 14 mm in diameter and 1900 mm long. The anode and cathode are in the form of 0.5-mm tungsten wires suspended from insulated sleeves on the framing tubes. The wires are alternately incandescent and cold, and the potential difference applied to them ignites the discharge. The source assembly is placed in a vacuum chamber of approximately 600-l capacity evacuated with an oil-diffusion pump to 10^{-5} mm Hg. Hydrogen gas is fed in at a working pressure of $(2-4) \times 10^{-4}$ mm Hg. The discharge current ranged from 0.6 to 1 amp at an electrode potential on the order of 1.5 kv and a filament current of 32 amp, depending on the high negative

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